

ANTED, a respectable Woman as Nurse and Needlewoman. Apply to Mrs. JAMES C. TAYLOR, 1's-buildings, William-street, Woolloomooloo.







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We think therefore that, if there had been such a plea as we have suggested, that the defendant would have been entitled to a new trial in respect of the third and sixth counts. The defendant has not asked for such a plea, and to cause the record so altered to be taken for another trial of the issue arising out of the third and sixth counts. The plaintiff may amend this count for money had and received, by stating that it was received to the use of Goldsmith and Row both jointly and severally, and that the defendant is liable to that amendment, he must pay the costs of and occasioned by it, and such costs of the former trial as may be proportional to it. If the plaintiff chooses to forego the \$28, a verdict can be entered for the defendant on the issue joined on the money count, or the defendant may amend the count for money received, and if the defendant makes the amendment suggested, he must do so on payment of costs occasioned thereby, and also the costs of the former trial in proportion. As each of the parties on this motion for a new trial has partially failed and succeeded, the plaintiff and the defendant are to pay their own costs of the motion. Either party is at liberty to speak further as to the terms we have imposed on the amendments.

**MORETON BAY**

BRANFORD, JANUARY 16.—I commence this communication by referring to a subject which is supposed to possess peculiar interest for Englishmen, namely, the state of the weather. The present is likely to turn out the wettest summer that has been known in Moreau Bay for many years. At the time I was despatched my last letter there was every appearance that a period of dry weather had set in, but the rain soon returned, and during the last few days a considerable quantity has fallen. This keeps up a succession of floods in the creeks, and renders communication with the interior not only difficult but impossible. The only advantage of the state of things the only marvel is that the produce comes down from the interior so fast as it does, but no doubt the high price of woolfurling in England makes the squatters anxious to send the present clip to market as early as possible. The squatters, being so numerous, and the country so extensive, it is not surprising that to what extent the progress of the colony is retarded by the want of facilities for conveying goods to and from the interior. These facilities can only be supplied by a system of railroads, but I am afraid that even should they be constructed, and the journey by rail made as comfortable as the journey by road, the motive railway in action on our bush roads generally is, it is sometimes marvellous, however, as my experience has proved in the British Colonies, that the introduction of the railroads, and the existence of a railroad calls into being the traffic which it supports it. With improved means of communication there can be little doubt that a chain of squatteries would soon extend from the northern districts to the southern shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that things as they are this extension will take place sooner than many people believe. Only those who have an opportunity for close observation can know how fast the squatters of the north are being taken up by the Government. The Government has sent out a hundred patriots to revile and cry down a system which has broken up the primeval solitude of our vast plains and forests, and turned them to such noble accounts as the raising of the people and the civilization of the just towards the regime. I certainly should not have

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The immigrants have been inspected by the health officers, and found to be free from contagious or infectious disease, and will be brought up to St. Paul as soon as convenient can be found. Their services will be in great request, as the depot has been for some time without labor.

We are to have a land sale here on the 22nd, and another on the 30th instant. The land to be offered is situated near Kedron Brook, Cabbage Tree Creek, the head of Bald Hill, and the head of the Little River, all from Briabane in a north and north-westerly direction for about 12 miles. It is also said that there will be from 20 to 25 percent of the lately surveyed land at Drayton Swamp.

The annual meeting of members of the Briabane School of Arts was held on Thursday evening, Mr. W. A. Brown being president, and Mr. W. J. Macaluso was re-elected, and a committee for the year chosen.

**THE CHINESE BANQUET IN DUBLIN.**—The banquet on Wednesday, Oct. 23, passed off most successfully. Upwards of 3000 soldiers were entertained. The Lord Mayor presided, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Sir M. P. L. Lord Gough, Lord John Lubbock, O'Brien, Esq., M.P., spoke to the toasts. The dinner was served at 6 o'clock, the troops were

**UNITED STATES.**

On October 20th, Liverpool, we have news from the Standard that the following is the result of the election of the President of the United States. The papers were brought in nine days and six hours, more time, by the Royal Mail steamer *Paraguay*. We annex the principal items.

Official returns from all the counties in Pennsylvania have been received. They give a democratic majority of 174. The following comparative statement of the number of votes cast in that State at the last and previous elections will be interesting.

Total vote in 1856.....	428,998
Total vote in 1854.....	325,276

Increase in one year..... 57,728

In the Legislature the democrats have a majority three to two.

The *New York Herald* says it has been satisfactorily ascertained that outrageous frauds were perpetrated by Indians during the recent struggle, and the republicans have determined to contest the election. The vote of the Kiowah and Five Civilized Tribes districts is largely by twelve hundred there in 1884, indicating an increase of the population of the State of more than a quarter of a million in two years.

A letter from Governor Geary, of Kansas, dated 10th October, announces the restoration of peace in the territory, and that the troubles were over and that there have been reported, and that many of the most notorious characters have left the country. He adds that he will shortly proceed with a small force in pursuit of a gang of thieves in the Southern portion of the territory.

A letter from St. Croix, dated the 19th ultimo, says that there is great excitement prevailing about Spain's success in Mexico. It was the opinion that Spanish arms would have been sent to Mexico, and that Mexico could become a vice-royalty.

The Nicaraguan news received privately by the Nicaragua Company partially confirmed in the advice to hand that the following persons were connected with the project:

John A. Morgan, President of the American Fruit Co. of New Orleans, to Charles Morgan and Sons, New York, seems to be more probable than that first reported at New Orleans, October 28th, 1866. The latter report stated that the Americans had secured several battles with the enemy, in both of which they were successful; the enemy being routed both at San Juan and Managua, with loss, killed and wounded 700.

The steamer Illinois arrived in New York on the 28th ultimo, with the California mails of 5th October 1881, 1,581,567 dollars in specie. The general news was unimportant, excepting the following:-

Under commercial affairs, the *San Francisco Monitor* Gazette of the 4th says:-"At no time with our recollection have matters of finance presented themselves so alarming as they have done during the last fortnight. The speculations of the market have plausible causes, especially in a market so peculiarly constituted as that of San Francisco."

A correspondent at Belise, Honduras, writing on the 26th inst. says:-"The people here are feeling very angry against Americans from the United States, because of such a height in Ormos and Truxillo that many cities have left the mines and other fields of labour in order to return home. The reports from the gold mines are discouraging. The people are very discontented in the interior, and that was scarce. Pure gold had been discovered on the coast, near Truxillo, but the mine had only made one dollar a day as yet. The people of Belise, Honduras, and San Salvador are represented as being discontented with the President Walker for his assumption of the Presidency Nicaragua, and vow his overthrow, with the aid of Chili and Peru. A very uneasy state of public feeling exists in the north of the country, and the Indians have consented to interfere with the mahogany cutters, and a chief named Lucianus Zue had seized on all the wood cut on that river, as well as the payment of four dollars per log for it. The timber had been cut by the Government, and was sent from the Yucatan people, with the consent of the Mexican Government; and if Zue did not give way soon trouble was expected."

On the 27th September 30th state that General Vidauri has taken Mei, without resistance, and then moved against Omei, which place was defended by thirteen hundred men. Vidauri had killed three thousand men under his command, and some thousands had already taken place between the belligerents.

A New Orleans paper publishes a letter from General Gadsden, which intimates that the American Minister at Mexico has been ordered to which he has acceded.

**CANADA.**  
MONTREAL, October 28. — The railway was open yesterday from Montreal to Toronto. The distance was performed in fourteen hours.

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**THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.**  
(From the Times, 12th November.)

LETTERS received at Malta from Cana, a town in the island of the same name, give a deplorable account of the ravages of the recent earthquake, in addition to those we have already published up to the 15th October (three days after the shock). As many of the mangled corpses had been dug out of the ruins, nearly many persons were severely wounded and bruised. Not more than 50 houses in Cana escaped, the shops, taverns and bakeries are destroyed, and starvation menaces the homeless population, in addition to the inclemency of the weather. The Roman Catholic church, only a few feet above the sea, has been completely destroyed, and is still more appalling ruins. The villages are totally destroyed, and the few surviving inhabitants are reduced to the most abject misery. A steamer had been despatched to the commanders-in-chief of the Anglo-French fleets, the admirals of the Mediterranean, Greece, and the Ottoman Empire, to inform them of the despatch to the Sublime Porte to the effect. Cana has suffered more than was at first reported. Most of the houses in this town will have to be, if they are, in a great part, rebuilt, which, unless an immigration, will take place, will not be effected in five years. Good workmen obtain 24, 60 per diem, master masons much more, and labourers 1, 6d. per diem: 500 carpenters would readily find employment in the hospital, porchouse, and school of the Roman Catholic.

are among the fallen buildings. 400 tents have been set to Candia, from Cases, by the Governor-General whose humane measures to succour the people are being carried out.

At Macri, on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Rhodes, which has at different times been the scene several earthquakes, the shocks were but very slight and felt only in the interior.

A letter from Mézlin, of the 19th of October, states that for the previous fortnight one or two slight shocks of earthquakes were experienced in that island.

At Constantinople, however, happily, no harm has been occasioned, further than the falling of a small number of the inhabitants, especially in consequence of the lamentable catastrophes at Candia and Rhodes.

The shocks were experienced at Beyrout, but effected no injury.

At Thysa, during the time of the earthquake, a manifested itself in an all manufactory. Notwithstanding every effort was made to extinguish the flames, the fire continued to burn until 27th shops, grand mosques, 3 storehouses, 1 Khan, 2 coffee houses, and a grain store were destroyed.

Professor Ragone, the director of the Royal Observatory at Palermo, writes that he has been informed that in that city at 11.58pm, 24th Nov. 1857, a slight earthquake was experienced.

the shocks were two in number, strong, undulatory, long duration, and remarkable for the amplitude of the oscillations. The first continued more than eight seconds, and the second (with a few seconds or three seconds) nine or ten seconds. The predominant direction of the shocks was from east to west, with oscillations to the north and south, and with millions laterality. The sismograph marked some slight irradiation or divergence in the oscillations from a point which was the center of the world. The Observatory which observes the earthquakes at St. John's with the predominating direction of the shocks came to a standstill, while those oscillating in almost all directions. From an early hour of the evening, the shocks were covered by a low fog, which continued to be more particular in the morning, between the north-east and south-east points. The second shock stood at 30 21.1000 inches, and the first at 20.1000 inches, and at 15 degrees Reaumur. The particular agree to the observations made at Malta, by private individuals, in the name of the island, of any public observatory, about the year 1800, and the island of St. John's the island was famous for its establishment of a public observatory, which we had hoped to have seen it revived under the British name, and which was destroyed during the administration of the late Governor, Sir William Hall, the author of the

The shocks of the earthquake of the 11-12th October were felt at Fiumefreddo, Castellamare, B. Avellino, Terra di Lavori, Capitanata, Basilicata, two principalities Oranto and Calabria, but no damages have been occasioned thereby at any of the places. It is therefore evident that the focus or of the earthquake has been about Caudis and Rheo according to the opinion of almost all the geologists. Malta, which owes its preservation from ruin and destruction to the solidity of its stone structures, none of which has actually fallen, though most of them much shaken and some cracked to their very foundations on the live rock.

## EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

(From the London Shipping Gazette, 7th November 1890.)

In the spring of the present year the Emigration Co. Commissioners stated, in their annual report, that three exporting colonies of Australia, the necessity of which had been pointed out to them from time to time, had sent so many vessels as they could have wished. Now, however, circumstances have changed, and while emigrants are plentiful, the necessary funds are wanting. The Emigration Government of the last instant announces officially that—

“*Revised emigration is for a time suspended.*”

We announced some time since that the emigration to South Australia had been restricted, from a fear of there being at the present time on fleet a sufficient number of candidates to fill those places. It is now stated that we have no authority to state that the application to the Government offices for passages both to New South Wales and Victoria are also so numerous that the Emigration Commissioners can no longer receive fresh applications, the number of parties already on the ships being sufficient for the ships they will be allowed to sail with.

Of the total number of emigrants who went for a trial last year, 62,809 in number, 28,316 were assisted by Government funds, and despatched in eighty-eight per cent of the time, as compared with 1856, when 62,809 were assisted, and despatched in eighty-eight per cent of the time. As before shown, a marked decline in the amount of emigration over preceding years. The decrease, as compared with 1856, was 315 per cent in the assisted emigrants, and 100 per cent in the unassisted. The emigrants were principally of the sexes accustomed to toil daily for their living, and the women were those who were accustomed to work in the colonies. The proportion of sexes among the unassisted emigrants was 14,733 males to 9560 females—a disparity which the Commissioners are endeavoring to correct by sending out more females than males. The spontaneous influx of males into the colonies is so great, that the spontaneous influx of female emigrants must be carried on by Government funds, and not by means of convenience or means of profit, but by means of the Government.

Finding themselves totally unable to obtain trained domestic servants, or indeed any adequate number of English single women, the Commissioners have recourse to the Irish, and have been obliged to employ a found anxious to emigrate, who are used to farm work. These, though not so tidy or instructed as might be wished, are described as ready to learn, and of more able character than those who have been hitherto, however, made to the reception of these Irish men in the colonies, and especially in South Australia, their religion being a bar to their obtaining employment in the manufacturing districts of Australia, at present restricted to one ship a month as a colony is reported to have a surplus of labour. available funds from the colony of New South Wales being so small, no ships will be dispatched from Sydney for the purpose. For Victoria, the Commissioners will take up two ships next month, which have been enough approved emigrants to fill the ships. It is very probable that remittances and emigration will be continued from the colonies of the Australian colonies, may come forward by next mail, in which case the Government emigrants

the two islands arising from the sales of Crown land in the different Australian Colonies, half of which was devoted to the purposes of immigration, were as follows in 1854. The returns for 1855 are not yet received. In New South Wales, the sum of £12,000, Government, on account of land disposed of, £232,000, but the immigration debt of the colony on the 31st January, 1855, amounted to £37,200, for which the colony received a payment of £10,000, leaving a balance per annum. In Victoria the land sales realised in 1854, £1,500,000; in South Australia, £377,303; in Western Australia, £3449; in Van Diemen's Land, £119,000. Thus, the three colonies have raised for immigration purposes about one million sterling, and the proceeds of private funds; and a considerable emigration has taken place to Van Diemen's Land, and a small one to Western Australia, while the Government have been assisting themselves without the agency of the Emigration Board. In 1855 the emigration to Van Diemen's Land amounted to 2467, and to the New Zealand to 2000. The Government of New Zealand have been desirous to attract to New Zealand, and several influential merchants in London and Liverpool have been endeavouring to attract public notice to the islands as places of settlement, and have been employing lecturers to go throughout the country on the advantages and capabilities of this colony. The proceeds of the land sales in the provinces of New Zealand in the financial year 1854-55, amounted to £10,000, of which £2000 was devoted to the purposes of immigration.

	General revenue	Land revenue
Victoria	£2,538,671	£2,498,498
New South Wales	1,006,000	324,940
South Australia	409,000	377,920
Tasmania	275,545	113,726
Western Australia	400,000	5,449
Queensland	£97,546	100,000

Private agency is found much more effective stirring up a beneficial class of emigrants for the colonies; for although the Government emigrants are well housed, fed, and clothed, they are accompanied by small capital, and are consequently some farmers or purchasers of land. Looking at complaints that have so long prevailed, as to the neglect and management of the large funds placed at the disposal of the Colonies by the British Emigration Commissioners, it is very doubtful whether their services will longer be continued, now that proceeds of the land sales are placed under the control of the colonies themselves.

Under the authority of the Constitutional Act of the Colonies, Legislative Councils have the power to regulate the disposal, occupation, and sale of the waste lands of the Crown. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to devise a fixed uniform plan, equally adapted to the exigencies and preferences of the Colonies, and the Government, and agreeable to all the colonies. Hence each Legislature would probably adopt a system and price of its own, and appropriate the proceeds in a manner to suit colonial requirements.

Each province, and the Superintendent and Council of each colony, are authorized to make laws for the disposal of the waste lands within it. Hence the Province has adopted a plan of its own. Special clauses in its laws provide for one to one hundred acres to be had in Auckland at the rate of 5s. for each of the yearly rental of 6d. per acre for five years. Wellington, also, land can be had at 5s. and 10s. The Colonial Parliaments under the new constitution have the right to make laws for the disposal of the last advice, but one of their first acts was the passing of land regulations, the management and transmission of funds for bounty and the appointment of agents in London to select emigrants, &c. &c. The Government made necessary arrangements. Although some large sums from the revenues will doubtless be made for the purchase of public works in the Colonies, yet full millions will be expended for the first time to come by the Australian Colonies for obtaining suitable immigrants, on which the advance of the colonies so mainly depends. The immigration invariably follows also by the assistance of the Colonies, and the obtaining of cheap labour is a main inducement to the capitalists to proceed to a colony. The Family Colonization Society has done much good in the last few years, and has been afforded to well-recommended and respectable parties; and the Government disposal of four years ago, by the Legislature of South Wales, for assisting emigrants of a better order, has been repaid, and greatly benefited the colonies by the respectable immigrants introduced. We anticipate, now that the colonies have obtained control in their own hands, a large and steady tide

**THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.**—It is stated, with regard to the liquidation of the Royal British Bank, that the official manager in Chancery has proved a very considerable portion of the debts due to depositors and other creditors, making a total of more than £500,000. A report is current that a dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid.

**POLICE PROTECTION**

26 the member of the Sydney Morning Herald writes: "You would favour any policy inserting the widely known fact of a large and increasing, relative subject of discussion by some honorable member of the Legislative Council, on a late evening having referred to the police in the immediate district. They ask, 'What is the position of the police in the district?' and the answer is, 'The police are not allowed to be in the limited portion of police already allowed for on the section in the fast extending districts around Sydney, which means the Government intend to provide the police with a small number of police, and the protection of the community. If one does not recognize over-aggregate police force, but while I do I must admit, as an unprejudiced student of the district police, that the present number is short of the number that should be allowed for protection (even in this day of experimental reform in New South Wales)."

The Sydney Herald, to which you are aware, compared the Sydney police to the police of the district in a very large and divided district. I shall now the population of the different districts, with the protection now afforded, as also that which I consider a vast majority of the districts, think we are entitled to have.

	Popula- tion.	Protec- tion in per cent.
Redfern and Botany	6000	.....
Glebe	6000	.....
O'Neill's Town	6000	..... 2
Balmain	4000	..... 3
Paddington, Waverley, &c.	4000	..... 4
North Shore, Lane Cove, and Pitt Water	4000	..... 3
Camperdown	3000	..... 1
Cook's River	1800	..... 1
Canterbury	1100	..... 2
Ashfield	1000	..... 1
Petersham	1000	..... 1
St. Ann's or Bark Huts	800	..... 1
Irish Town	400	..... 0
Homesbush, Longbottom, Concord, and Five Dock	600	..... 2
Total	41,600	..... 26

I will now take the above return, and by it I shall show the actual cost per head on the population, the police protection as at present afforded, and the proposed increased number, in contradiction of the absurd amount I have seen stated.

At present	Pay, per day	Pay, per month	Population
At present 30	2500	00000	21300
Increase 10	2500	00000	41000
At present 30	2500	00000	41000
Increase 10	2500	00000	41000

Hon. Daniel Reagan can consider "an enormous expense on the exchequer of this colony." I claim investigation into the accuracy of the above return. I defy them to be disproved; for heretofore I have entire made false representations, and I will do so in the order of the day, for Sir, in hardly one single instance, in the main and vital points to be considered, of number, of money, duty, efficiency, revenue, state of the public mind, and few other points, reason of suppression, has the true state of things been stated. But Sir, we could not expect statements, coming from persons who were deeply interested, and who were not to be trusted in the district; for note had to be taken of this circumstance by a late high official in his place in the Assembly. I am certain, Sir, you will not consider that

to use the words of an hon. gentleman, "a grace excessive and unwarranted by the state of the country," and calculated to lower the character of the Government in other countries. That, Sir, is the reason why I am in favour of a grace to employ the soldiers of the East India Company in the service of Her Majesty's subjects. Let hon. gentlemen only compare this colony to the mother-country, notwithstanding all that has been stated to the contrary. They will find that the same policy protection is, when compared to the mother-country, afforded to this colony. Why, in England or Ireland, would cost the Government ten times the amount of what it would cost in this colony. The population would not amount to more than 6000 or 8000, a densely inhabited country; while here in a colony which would be found to be nearer to 50,000, it is difficult to do it. I am, Sir, a distinguished wrong to ask for that protection which is given to one-sixth less at home. I am myself aware of several of the inhabitants of this colony who are in a distressed state, and who have their interest identified with the supply to the present Inspector-General of the colony for an increased amount of protection, and it is not till the year 1840 that the Government from 20 to 23 constabiles should be made. W. reduction is absolutely necessary, by all means to take place; meanwhile, let prudence be our

Sydney, I trust that the Legislature will consider before depriving us of that protection which we so dearly need. Let them weigh the matter well and remove the old state of things in this colony. Deprive us of our protection in the district near Sydney, and most assuredly will they provide us with—disposed (for, remember, they are not all so good as you) to the South, Wales, the Western, and the Port Phillip, and the Cape Flinders' Land, and Port Phillip, and the Cape Flinders' work in, and with a place of refuge in our bush and forests. Do so, and I as the experience of three months to the who was right, Messrs. Parkes, Martin, Eggar & Co., or the interested and thereby unpro- inhabitants of the district of Sydney. Trusting

THE PAPILIONACEAE.—CONCLUDED.  
No. V.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.  
Sir,—Before I proceed to the second division papilionaceae, according to the plan indicated in my last letter, I must notice a small species of *gonolobus*, which I have found in this region in the last few days. The specimen is generally much smaller than *G. polyanthus*, and though much smaller than *G. polyanthus* closely resembles that species in the appearance of petals, corolla, and legume. The leaves are bipinnate in many pairs, smooth, linear, revolute, and about half an inch in length. The stem is round, pilose, and glabrous. It has also two bracts on the pedicels. The plant does not exceed a foot in height in General Macarthur's garden, perhaps, in a more favorable soil, it might attain a height of 2 or 3 feet.

2ND DIVISION, STAMENS UNITED, OR THE 17TH CLASS.

LINEAE.

1. *Bosनिया*, named after M. Boisieu Lamarou who accompanied the unfortunate La Perouse voyage round the world. We have three species, *B. longifolia*, Boiss., *B. heterophylla*, Boiss., and *B. prostrata*, Boiss. The best of these is *B. prostrata*, in the winter season, and derives its name from the curious nature of its leaves, which, however, are really above and linear flat. *B. microphylla*, Boiss., is distinguished by the production of yellow flowers from the branches leafy, glaucous, and the leaves obcordate cuneiform. *B. prostrata*, a very small trailing plant, the branches glaucous, leaves oval smooth, stipules shorter than the petioles, and the flowers white, is distinguished from many of the papilionaceous by the color of the keel, which is generally brown. The *B. roscopodorum*, which is found in the neighbourhood of the Caspian, does not appear to grow here last year. I found it in the best of the species of *B. rufa*, the branches of which are flat, linear, leafless, and the corolla red.

2. *Desmodium*, from the Greek *desmos*, a bond, in allusion to the manner in which the branches of the legume or lomolus are united. Candolle describes one Australian species, but not find the two which are in our bush. The two species of this genus is as follows:—The first, a large, bipinnate, trifoliate, bipinnate, papilionaceous, standard nearly round, longer than wings, stamens diadelphous (9:1); consisting of many joints separating when ripe. The seeds are rounded, coriaceous, not opening.

the extreme leaflet: one to each of the lateral racemes terminal, frequently loose. Pedicels more rising from the axil of the bracts, silicles flowered." The small species here is generally a foot high, with white or pink flowers, and lance leaves; and the larger one (the racemes of which much longer), has obovate leaves; the middle being larger than the others. There is a much

to walk in the bush during the summer months without finding some of the joints adjoining the clothes. This arises from the circumstance of the pods being covered with minute hooked bristles.

One of the gums of this genus is *H. longifolia* and *H. hancei*, which appear as flowers in the month of August. The best specimens can be procured on the banks of the creek beyond the Water Works, and the two species are distinguished by the nature of the pods. *H. longifolia* being downy, and *H. hancei* being smooth. The flowers of the former are flower purple or violet, but those which I saw of the latter are dark blue. The legume of this genus is nearly round, ventricose, two-seeded, and the seeds strapholite, or surrounded by protuberances.

There is a species of *Honeye* at Swan River, which is noticed by the name of *H. hancei*. It is a tree which grows as a greenhouse bush, requiring plenty of light and air, but not particularly delicate. It is readily increased by cuttings. This is called *H. mangrove*, in honour of Captain Mangley, who introduced the spe-

the bush. The *I. Australis* is common in the bush. The calyx is spreading, the keel with a spreading subulate spur on each side; leaves planar, smooth, of many pairs, oblong; racemes shorter than the leaves. The plant is very similar to the *I. tinctoria* from which is procured the indigo used in dyeing and in decoctions for destroying vermin. Indigo is also used in epilepsy and tryspaalism. Water Works, where it is considered that he considered other indigo injurious to cattle.

6. *Kenadua*. This is one of the commonest and at the same time one of the handsomest of our papilionaceous plants. It is a bushy plant with a very agreeable appearance of the bush by its showy red flowers and ternate leaves. Three species, viz. *A. rubicunda*, *A. angustifolia*, and *A. complanata*, have a climbing habit, and the first may be seen at the Water Works, ascending trees to the height of twenty or thirty feet. Since the great bush fire, the plant has been commoner locally about two years ago, when the property was entirely consumed. The *A. rubicunda* has sprung up most luxuriantly, and great quantities of seed might now be procured from the North and South Islands, if any persons desirous of securing some of their friends at home. This species, as well as four others, has been advertised for sale in England by James Carter, 23, St. John's Holborn, and the colour would also be procurable, but now, and from the colour would also be procurable.

able. The *K. monophylla* and the *K. companiona* are pretty blue flowers, and they may be often seen climbing amongst the spiny *Eurotia* and other shrubs. There is a third species, *K. cuneata*, which is a climber on the ground, which perhaps some would consider as a distinct species, but I do not think that the difference is specific, but rather accidental. The *K. cuneata* has serrate leaves, leaflets ovate, netted, villous, peduncle, one or two flowered, keel longer than wings, stem prostrate, corolla somewhat red. This genus may be known by its climbing or prostrate habit, its red or blue flowers, and its netted leaves, which is the standard. The *Kewedia* takes its name from Mr. Kennedy, a nurseryman near London.

6. *Lotus*. The species *L. Australis* may be found far from the coast, growing on a cylindrical and straight, wings covering by their upper edge, filaments dilated upwards, corolla pinkish. Heads few flowered with bracts, leaflets and stipules obovate, cuneate equal, hypophyll. This flower has a pretty appearance, and is well adapted for the desert. I have seen it several as if they were quincies, the two stipules being as long as the leaflets. The genus to which I now allude has nothing to do with the *Valerianium speciosum*,\* which is a plant of the mountains of the Himalayas. The word is Greek, and the root of it, according to Damm, signifies to enjoy anything; hence the *Lotus*, in ancient times, was the name of a plant, the leaves of which were pleasant that strangers, when entering it, lost all wish to pursue their journey.

In modern times, however, it is applied to a genus of fabaceous plants of the sub-tribe, Trifolium.

1. *Platybium*. This is appropriately named from the form of the leaves of the species most common in North Wales are *P. fornosum* and *P. pariflorum*. The latter grows plentifully near water-courses, and is distinguished from *P. fornosum* by the leaves being more deeply lobed, and the flowers orange. I have seen *P. fornosum* on the North Shore, but not near Parnassia. The pods of the *Platybium* very soon burst open and shed their seeds.

2. *Platybium*. This is a species of the same genus, the species of Pultenaea, has been successfully cultivated in *Zornia*.

3. *Zornia*. This is a very small leguminous plant, the leaves of which are alternately oblong and round. The legume is jointed, with two bracts sessile-bracte, acuminate, shorter than legume, somewhat dilated with scarcely five nerves, the joints of legume smooth, the seeds are small, the pod is short, the seeds are smooth, so called from the nested nature of the seeds. The flowers are yellow and the leaves bi-foliate. The name *Zornia* is supposed to be given in honour of Mr. Zornia, a contemporary of the celebrated Linnaeus, author of a work called *Icones Plantarum Medicinalium*.

Of the papilionaceae enumerated, nearly all of them are native to Australia, four only being found in other parts of the world.

*Lotus*, and *Zornia*. Two very pretty leguminous plants, though frequently seen in gardens here, are nowhere, any where near Permatania in their native state (South Australia). The most common species of clover or trefoil which have been introduced, as well as *Ulex*, *Cercis*, *Robinia*, *Spartium*, &c. It has been remarked by Meyen that "the Paflagionian vegetation is distinguished by the presence of a variable fern, that they can influence the character of vegetation only when they grow in masses." This remark, I apprehend, is more applicable to the vegetation of Europe than that of Australia, for in the spring of 1822, when *Pteridium* and *Fodolobryna* abound, they impart quite a tone and character to the landscape in which they grow.

[illegible]

digo and a Gompholobium, the properties of which are disputed) that are poisonous in their nature. Their berries, which are some dark, some white, and some shrubs at home is no doubt greatly valued by the Australian herds. I must add, however, that of all the species (upwards of forty) to which I have alluded in my letters Nos. 4 and 5, not one has any scent. But Dun Quirigua is not so. Sancho Panza, beauty is of two kinds, so scent is of two kinds, and, therefore, if the Peplidium does not possess the positive quality of wafting up its sweet odour to the breeze, it is consolatory to know that they have the negative virtue of emitting no unpleasant one.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

PARMMATA, JANUARY, 1857. W. W.

• Has the word *loot* any connection with the Hebrew *loot* which signifies "wrapping up," or "concealing," the root *'loot'* to wrap up, or to conceal, and perhaps the word *loot* may refer to the rhizome or creeping stem of the *Nelumbo*, which is concealed underground along its whole under surface. There is a gum, the name of which is *loot*, which the Hebrews call the LXX and Vulgate render it *Stacte*—which is the purest kind of myrrour according to Parkhurst. Herodotus (book 2, ch. 42) says that the Egyptians used to eat the roots of the *Lotus*, or, as it is now believed, the *Nelumbo*. I have ascertained that the Arabs rendered it in my letter No. 1 as *A. Orizone*. The pods are few. The leaves are hastate, three-parted; the spathe peduncled, two coloured (the inner purple, and the

On TUESDAY, 2d FEBRUARY, at eleven o'clock,  
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ALBURY,  
GOSWORTHY (T. 1000),







LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[illegible]

return of the number of persons now residing in the Braidwood District, and of the public-houses thereon.

[illegible]

sub, presented. A very good piece of

Rolls—Mr. Speed moved for a recess before the minutes of the last meeting were read, in order to give time to the defendant to make a statement in explanation of his conduct, and to enable the court to take such action as lay against the Bank of Australasia under the provisions of the act in the circumstances.—The defendant, Mr. Prince, formerly of the Bank of Australasia, and now residing at 10, Leadenhall-street, and, while doing so had a letter from the Bank of Australasia sent to his office addressed to a Mr. or Mrs. Dawson. This letter, which contained a bill on the Bank of Australasia for £100, was addressed to Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Dawson called for and took away with him. He then called on Mr. Prince, subsequently called again on Mr. Prince and asked him to discount the bill, which was stated to be duly drawn by Mrs. Dawson, a friend of his, of Australasia, and signed by Mrs. Dawson. Mr. Prince then asked Mr. Dawson to discount the bill if Mr. Prince ordered it. This Mr. Dawson did, and the money was paid to Mrs. Dawson. Mr. Dawson being present at the time at the Bank of Australasia, the bank was not required proof of Mrs. Dawson's signature, and was not to pay the money without such proof. Mrs. Dawson then called on Mr. Prince and signed to the bill provided for, and Mr. Prince then called on Mr. Dawson and told him to be here in a fortnight, and to bring the money, and to pay the bill unless protested in some way or other. Upon this Mr. Prince commenced an action against Mr. Dawson for the bill, and it was to restrain this action, that the present application was made. The bank is desirous to pay the money, and to restrain the action of the Court as to whom to restrain the proceedings. The Honor of the Court has asked for, and directed that the present application be made, and that the bank should be in the custody of the bank until it could be shown that the proper party to whom it should be paid was the proper party.

100







LLUNID RUN WITH 6370 SHEEP.  
LACHLAN DISTRICT.

Distant about 30 Miles from the Post Town of COWE  
and in the neighbourhood of the run of Messrs  
STEWART, CAMPBELL, BROUGHTON, COWE &  
HODGKINS, of the COWE RIVER, and  
TRANS. 4 cash; the residue by approved bills at 3, 6,  
and 12 months, secured on the property.

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**M**ORT and CO. have received instructions  
from John Glasdon, Esq., to sell by pub-  
lication, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THURSDAY, 13th January,  
That choice pastoral property known as ILLUNY RUI  
in the LACCHILLA DISTRICT, together with  
SIXTY-SEVEN CATTLE SHEDS.

and NEVER DISEASED.

This valuable station is most conveniently situated about 10 miles from Cowra, with **WHEATLY PASTURE** and **COMMUNICABLE** roads leading about 10 miles to the head station, very near the **DIRECT ROUTE** to **PORT PHILLIP**, but only a few hours' thoroughfare. This is held under a decided advantage.

It is held under a great advantage and is one of the **BEST WATERED RUNS IN THE DISTRICT**, having a most abundant supply. The country in some parts is **WOODED** and **SHIELDED** from the effects of **WIND** and **SHELTER** IN SEASONS OF DROUGHT, but runs that are dependent on grass alone can hardly keep stock alive. The rest consists of fine open hardy pasture.

It is in fact one of this class of properties which is most difficult to obtain, combining the qualities of a first rate pastoral property with all the requisites for a home farm, and the station is well adapted to turn everything to the best advantage.

**THE IMPROVEMENTS** upon Blinnie Run are as follows:—

1. A new verandah cottage and store, shingled.

2. Spacious woolshed and wool-room, with battened pen

Under shingled roof, with convenient yards and place for drying.

Large yard and pens at the washing place.

Horse paddock, substantially fenced.

Paling-fenced garden with a number of choice fruit trees in bearing.

Seven good sheep-station huts, three of which remain shingled, with large yards or hurdles.

In fact, everything for the full working of a property of the kind.

With this run will be sold the following sheep:—

800 (more or less) wethers, 3 and 6 years

500 (ditto) ditto, 3 years

720 (ditto) ditto, 1 year

780 (ditto) ewes, 4 to 7 years

720 (ditto) ditto, 3 years, maiden

910 (ditto) ditto, 3 years

910 (ditto) ditto, 1 year

1300 (ditto) ditto, 3 to 6 years, with 1950 lambs given in

300 (ditto) native lambs

30 (ditto) rams

6570 (more or less) sheep.

Womers, Street and Marsden. For years past no ewes and three years or above seven have been allowed to breed, as great care has been taken to secure rams from the best flocks in the Wollington district. MORT and CO. themselves speak for the quality of the wool, which passed through their hands for years.

One flock, of 830 sheep, will be fit for the butcher to month.

**THE WETHERON RUN, BURNETT DISTRICT**  
Including the Station known as  
**WETHERON HEAD STATION**  
**SINOOMAND**  
**WATERLOO, and**  
**GOOROO-BALLAN.**  
Together with about  
**16,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP**  
**350 HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE.**  
**75 MILES ONLY OF SHIPPING PORT.**  
Terms at Sale.

**MORT and CO.** have received instructions from William Humphreys, Esq., to sell

**TUESDAY, Feb. February.**

Theatrical first-class pastoral property, **THE WETHE-  
RON RUNS**, situated in the Burnetts District, ac-  
tively running from about 70 miles from a shipping port  
to Maryborough, 18 miles across the Gairdner Desert  
and about 180 miles from Port Curtis.

They are in the neighborhood of the runs of Man-  
ward, Highbury, and the runs of the late Mr. Macdonald,  
comprise the whole of the run, known as the Gairdner Sta-  
tion, Ginoondan, Wateranga, and Georoola-halls.

They consist chiefly of very OPEN, low, UNDEVELOPED  
country, and are well watered by numerous creeks, rivers,  
and there interspersed with patches of Brigalow and  
GUBH. They are beautifully watered, having about  
**FIVE MILES FRONTAGE TO THE BURNETT'S** and being  
situated between the latter and the coast, so that they  
as well as watered by several lagoons and water-courses.

**THE IMPROVEMENTS** upon the head station consist  
of a comfortable residence house, stables, and contain-  
ment for stock; a large shed for sheep, and a small  
over-run house, shingled; weathered, fitted with zinc  
shearer's house, shingled; two labourer's huts, a good  
large paddock, fenced in with wire netting (three rail)  
barrier, stockyard, milking shed, new cow

There are SEVEN OUT STATIONS, with substantial huts and yards or hardies at each of them.

The Wetherless Rams will be sold the following stock—

**SHIPS.**

4946 (more or less) wethers, 1, 2, and 4 years old  
2314 (more or less) wethers, 1 year hoggets  
5577 (more or less) ewes, 2, 3, and 4 years old  
2314 (more or less) ewe hoggets  
550 (ditto) ewes, aged  
4033 (more or less) wethers (wethers and ewes)  
87 (more or less) rams

15,674 (more or less) sheep.

**SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.**

\* \* \* The sheep are particularly good. RAMS have been selected from the best of the AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, of Melbourne. RIGGS is a BETTINGTON, which have improved them both in size and the quality of the fleece. They have been SEVERELY CALLED for the LAST FOUR YEARS, and indeed, neither care nor expense has been spared to render them equal to any flocks in the Northern District.

THE WOOD, H. OVER brand, always commands a high price in the English market.

**CATTLE.**

**\$300 (more or less) HEAD**—remarkably well-bred.

“The best bulls have been sold, selected from the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. R. Jones, and Messrs. MacConnell, of Crossbush, and the inferior stock has been regularly drafted out.

“**\$20** About 20 horns and collis, working bullocks, draught bullocks, and a few fine, fat, young animals, some of the best choice bulls, and a cow, to be taken at the cost price.

“**\$15** This is one of the choicest and most valuable pastures in the colony, and is well adapted for growing all kinds of crops, and is well adapted for recommending it as such. Its proximity to a shipping port, and otherwise favourable position, the extent of the runs, the open and favourable qualities of the soil, the abundance of water for growing crops, as well as the excellence of the stock, arising from the careful breeding, all combine to render it in every respect a valuable property, and most worthy the attention of any one desirous of obtaining a valuable estate with the certainty of an independence in a few years.

**DISTRICT OF BLIGH.**

**THE BREELANG AND BORANDAH RUNS.**  
Also,  
**BRANGASARING AND NEW BRANGANIRUNG.**

**P**ORT AND C<sup>Y</sup>. have received instructions from F. W. Buchanan, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on **TUESDAY, 22nd January 1883,**

Those well known valuable stations,  
**BREELANG  
BORANDAH  
BRANGASARING  
NEW BRANGANIRUNG**  
on the Castlereagh River.

**BREELANG AND BORANDAH** from the Castlereagh River for 17 miles, and the latter alsoforms the Wellesley River for 15 miles.

**THE IMPROVEMENTS** on the head station consist of good four-roomed cottage, detached kitchen, store and dairy, stable, wool-shed, and a large iron draining race, and also, grass and cultivation paddocks. There are also out-station huts and sheepyards.

**BRANGASARING AND NEW BRANGANIRUNG** from the Castlereagh River, the head station, for 17 miles.

**THE IMPROVEMENTS** comprise a very comfortable cottage, six rooms, a large kitchen, stockman's hut and six rooms, with a good well, farm and yard, large cultivation and grass paddock, and stock and dog yards.

The above runs are in one block, and are in neighbourhood of the stations of Messrs. Walker, Brown, Lowe, Rouse, and Lawson. They are well and permanent pastures, and suitable for EITHER SHEEP OR CATTLE.

Terms at sale.

For sale by the  
Auctioneer for the  
About 6 miles from the Town of Paramatta.

**M<sup>R</sup>. JOHN TAYLOR** will sell by public  
auction, at his Mart, corner of Church and  
Phillip streets on **WEDNESDAY** next, 14th June  
at 12 o'clock.

A valuable 40-acre farm, situated in the Parish of Free  
press, and adjoining the properties of Messrs. W. and  
D. Wilson and Dr. and nearly opposite the resi-  
dence of **J. S. BOWMAN**.

N. B.—Any one desirous to secure a homestead so recently situated, an opportunity is now afforded, Title, grant from the Crown,  
Terms at sale.



(From Saturday's Maitland Mercury)

**NEWCASTLE.**

best Grass Linn in the country, containing 300 acres, ended by a deep creek with a never-failing supply of water, and commanding a large extent of back country, for a small capitalist as a homesteaded estate, would be a desirable one. For further particulars apply to Messrs. A. S. THOMPSON, 108, Pitt-street; or to Mr. Y. THOMPSON, Steam Mill, Camden.

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**DAILY MORNING HERALD.—**  
CASE TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines ... ..	One shilling.
Four lines ... ..	Two shillings.
Six lines ... ..	Three shillings.
Eight lines ... ..	Four shillings.
(three-pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.	

DESCRIPTION—£4 per annum, in advance.  
All advertisements under six lines will be charged at advertiser's option, if booked.

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